position, the handle part and the housing parts constitute an integrated locked structure which cannot be bent. In the opened position, the device **1** remains by itself in the position shown for example in **FIG. 4**.

[**0039**] According to one embodiment of the **FIGS. 3 and 4**, a camera arm **18** for an image sensor is provided on the surface **29** of the upper part **26** in the handle **2**. The horizontal camera arm **18** is placed between the housing parts **6, 9**, and it has a set of openings **19** for the sensor lense arrangement. In the closed position, the sensor is oriented in the same direction as the viewfinder **14**. The camera arm **18** is rotatable around its longitudinal axis downwards and in the opposite direction in a sector of at least 180°. The axis of rotation is substantially perpendicular to the side **29** and the walls **62, 92** in the opened position of **FIG. 4**. As the camera arm **18** can also be turned at least 90° upwards as shown in **FIG. 5**, the camera can be directed to a wide area, if the device **1** is supported stationary on its base. The axis of rotation is perpendicular to the sides **21, 22**. To the position of **FIG. 5**, the camera arm **18** is bent or placed by means of an arch-like slide rail, at the end of which the camera arm **18** is fixed. Alternatively, the camera arm **18** is placed in the housing part **6**, by the right window **32** and parallel with the wall **62**. The set of openings is thus oriented towards the user in a direction which is substantially perpendicular to the surface **62**, wherein in the closed position, the camera is oriented in the direction of the viewfinder without moving the camera arm. The arm **18** can also be provided with rotation around its longitudinal axis to direct the camera downwards and upwards.

[**0040**] The camera arm **18** is placed in the position of **FIGS. 1 and 5** preferably automatically by means of an electrical and/or mechanical mechanism. Preferably, the position can also be controlled with the navigation key **3**. An image obtained from the image sensor can be preferably displayed on the display **81** and/or **82**, on the basis of which image the orientation of the camera can be checked. As the orientation of the information displayed on the display **8** can be exchanged, the device **15** can be used in the positions of both **FIG. 4** and **FIG. 5**. In the position of **FIG. 5**, the device **1** has a lower gradient angle, about 60° to 80° slanted backwards.

[**0041**] The arm **18** is left between the housing parts **6** and **9**, wherein their upper edge, extending to the edge on the side of the handle part **2**, is provided with indentations **30** and **31** of equal shape. They are provided with transparent windows **32, 33** which are equipped with recesses **34** and **35**, in which each the arm **18** can be fitted in half. The recesses are on the side of the inner walls **62, 92** and constitute a uniform space. In the closed device **1**, the arm **18** is placed in a shield between the windows **32, 33** and ready for the camera functions as shown in **FIG. 1**.

[**0042**] **FIG. 7** shows, in more detail, a hinge mechanism **36** for the device **1** according to an advantageous embodiment. **FIG. 7** only shows the fixing of the housing part **6** and one half of the split handle part **2**. The other half of the handle part has an identical shape in mirror image. The mechanism comprises an ejector mechanism **37** for ejecting the housing parts **6, 9** and the hinge system out of the handle part **2**, an unfolding mechanism **38** to assist in the opening of the housing parts **6** and **9**, and a hinge system **39** for folding the housing parts **6, 9** together and in relation to the handle part **2**.

[**0043**] The ejector mechanism **37** comprises one or more locking clutches **371** and **372** fitted in the handle part **2**. They keep the housing parts **6, 9** stationary in the closed position and form a counter-force for one or more spring means, for example pressure springs **373** and **374**, which continuously tend to move the housing parts **6, 9** apart from the handle part **2**. A button **15** is arranged to press the upper clutch **371** (in the upper part of the handle part **2**) which, by means of rod transmission, also turns the lower clutch **372** (in the lower part of the handle part **2**). A spring **376** turns the clutches into a locking position.

[**0044**] The hinge system **39** comprises a hinge beam **391** which is parallel with the longitudinal direction of the handle part **2**. Pushed by the springs **373, 374**, a beam **391** glides inside the handle part **2** away from the user's palm. In the opposite direction, the beam **391** is glided by hand. The movement is limited by pins **392** and **393** whose ends are placed in grooves **40, 41** inside the handle part **2**. The grooves are formed in transverse ridges **42** and **43** which are also used as guiding rails and are placed in grooves in the other parts of the mechanism. A hinge beam **394** is fixed at one side to the side wall **65** of the housing part **6**, and it is parallel to the beam **391**. The side surface **65** is placed lower than the parallel side surface **61**. The other side of the beam **394** forms a surface corresponding to the side wall **93** of **FIG. 3** in the housing part **6**. The structure is preferably covered to form a uniform side surface and to hide the hinge system.

[**0045**] A structure corresponding to the beam **394** can be manufactured and integrated in the part **6**. The hinge system comprises a parallel hinge beam for the housing part **9** (not shown in the figure), corresponding to the beam **394**. The beams **391, 394** are provided with grooves **395, 396, 397** and **398** for the ridges **42, 43**, used as glides. The beam **394** does not bend or move in relation to the housing part **6**, and the beam **391** does not bend in relation to the handle part **2**. The beams **391, 394** are bent around a joint rotation axis C in such a way that their distance from the rotation axis C remains constant.

[**0046**] The hinge system **39** comprises at least a glide part **399***a* fixed to the upper part of the beam **391** and a glide part **399***b* fixed to the lower part of the beam **391**, their upper and lower surfaces being equipped with arch-like glide grooves. The glide parts extend towards the parts **6, 9**. To the upper part of the beam **394** is fixed a counterpart **399***c* extending towards the part **2** and provided with an arch-like neck gliding in the groove of the glide part **399***a*. The glide part **399***b* and a counterpart **399***d*, fixed to the lower part of the beam **394**, function pairwise in a corresponding way. The turning points C' of the glide parts and the counterparts are arranged to be placed on a joint rotation axis C which is at the level of the inner walls **62, 92** shown in **FIG. 5** and in the seam **83** when the device **1** is folded up. Thus, the housing parts **6, 9** remain attached to each other, and simultaneously also the displays **81, 82** are placed adjacent to each other as tightly as possible. The rotation axis C is parallel to the longitudinal axis of the handle part **2**. The opening movement can be limited in such a way that the surface **65** is placed against the ends of the glide parts **399***a*, **399***b*. To the upper part of the beam **9** is fixed a counterpart **399***e* extending towards the part **2** and provided with an arch-like neck gliding in the groove of the glide part **399***a*. A counterpart **446** fixed to the upper part of the support beam